

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1879.

List your taxes to-morrow.

On the amount of salaries in 11 insurance companies in New York City and Brooklyn for 1877, being all in those two cities excepting three unimportant ones, amounts to \$973,468, and the commissions for the same year to \$1,955,454. There are in these companies several \$15,000 salaries, besides luxurious offices and lavishly expensive surroundings. Look out where you insure.

There seems to be a half suppressed feeling among the New Hampshire Republicans towards making William E. Chandler the next Senator. We wish we could believe he would be selected. There are more than twenty good and prominent candidates already in that grab-bag, but if the legislature now in session at Concord shall select from out of it Mr. Chandler, they will get a Senator such as that state and the country needs in the times that are before us. It may be one of those things too good to believe, but his election would eminently fit the occasion.

The fact, that when the Warner silver bill had passed the House with its amendments it was impossible for the ordinary reader of the Congressional reports to understand the terms of it, is the best evidence possible of the danger in a good deal of our present Congressional legislation. Some of the legislation of the present Congress is scarcely superior to those incongruous acts which are produced by inferior state legislatures where a decent bill is spoiled by numerous and wild additions, and inconsistent provisions, made carelessly. There is a good deal of that sort of legislation in the statutes of this state. If our national bear garden is to go on in this manner, not only will the people of the whole country be confused, but even the Supreme Court will be non-plussed.

The Democratic management in all the southern states where they have had control has been a wretched failure. In Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and other states their administration of affairs has been simply contemptible. In Texas, that elysium of Democratic supremacy, it is equally bad. The San Antonio Free Press says: "The Democracy has had six years in that to ruin its own prospects and the state of Texas. No party ever made such complete shipwreck of itself in so short a time. It has overwhelmed the state with debt. It has imposed a hitherto undreamed of burden of taxation. It has ruined the free schools, robbed the school fund, and utterly destroyed all prospects of immigration. It has prostrated trade and traffic, and impoverished the whole people. It has driven capital out of the state, and done nothing to make good the deficit thus created. All these are facts that cannot be questioned, and no Democratic sophistry can get around them. The people understand this, and are weary unto death of Democratic misrule."

HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

The fast increasing popularity of Hon. John Sherman makes his nomination for the next Presidency almost a certainty. He has at all times since the war been a very strong man, one who could carry his own state against any man of either party. But the heroic stand he has taken for human rights, the elevation of the condition of the colored population of the south, and the noble and successful efforts he has made in behalf of honest money, makes him to day 500,000 votes stronger in the country than any other candidate yet spoken of.

Mr. Sherman made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, in May last, in which he said: "The advantage in our country is that every man has a chance to fill the highest offices in our land if he is but diligent. In this republic there is no royal road to place. All law can do is to give all men an equal chance. Every man should have equal rights, and no distinction should be made between citizens. The black citizen, who has a heart and wife, has the same right to life and liberty as the haughtiest white man living. Every man who marches to the polls exercises the rights of a freeman and should be protected in that right, whether he lives in the swamps of Louisiana, or the sand barrens of Carolina, or this beautiful city. Democrats, Republicans, and Nationals should see that the United States, and not Louisiana, South Carolina, New York city, or any city, make laws which secure every man in the free enjoyment of one vote at every election, and no more. What we want is a fair election law, having additional barriers which will protect purity of elections, and not the repeal of those we now have. It will be said, why not leave the matter for the states to settle for themselves? My answer is this: states do regulate the election of state and municipal officers, but members of Congress, who exercise your political power in the national government, are officers of the United States in the sense that the Constitution has expressly said that Congress may provide the mode of electing Congressmen."

In 1876 when the Democrats tried to

Front Street M. E. Church has elected the following delegates to the Methodist Conference: Messrs. J. H. Mailard, W. M. Parker, R. W. Chadwick, and J. E. Leggett. They intended to exclude him, &c. Mr. Sherman remained on the field, and by his indomitable courage and able management the Republicans justly gained the day. What is called "back bone" by the politicians Mr. Sherman possesses more of than any man in this Union. His career as an office holder is unblemished, notwithstanding the fact that he has been in politics for the last twenty-five years, and has been honored by the most important offices in the gift of his state and the nation. And should he be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the nation he will so conduct the affairs of state that the credit of the government will be at a premium, and the stars and stripes will be respected by all nations. And citizens of the United States will be protected in life, liberty and property on land or sea, or at home and abroad. Such a man should be President, and such a man the people will have.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Nordhoff the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* is perfectly merciless in sarcasm on the Democratic leaders in Congress. He ridicules and denounces them without stint, and we suppose in doing it is uttering the common sentiment about Washington and over the country. He says:

Those remarkable Democratic statesmen who have so effectively mired their party flatter themselves to-day that they have discovered a way out of their troubles. After a great deal of private consultation they have reached the conclusion that the only way to catch Mr. Hayes is to sprinkle salt on his tail, and they respectfully request the country to keep very still while they try this experiment.

There is, as everybody sees who does not happen to be a Democratic statesman, just one way for the Democrats to get out of the mire into which they have walked, and that is to pass the Army and Legislative Appropriation bills pure and simple and adjourn. If they do this at once and without any further tomfoolery, they might even claim before the country that they had established an issue for the next election. But instead of this simple and straightforward course they are preparing an elaborate plan to sneak out of their difficulty, the main demerits of which are, that in the first place it will not succeed, and in the next, if it did, it would only make them more contemptible than they already are.

After giving the propositions of the last trick of the Advisory Committee he adds:

"He'll have to sign that," a Democratic statesman said with an air of triumph to your correspondent to-day, "and then no body can say we backed down, and we shall have carried the day after all."

"But suppose he vetoes it, what then?" your correspondent asked.

"Then," replied this remarkable statesman; "then he will have no courts, no money for grand or petit jurors, or for the maintenance of federal prisoners, and so on."

And this is the great plan of the Democratic wise-acres—to sprinkle salt on the President's tail. To say that it is childish is to speak injuriously of the sense of real children. But the truth is the Democrats are at their wit's ends. An influential Western Democrat said to your correspondent a few days ago:

"We must get Hayes to sign something, if it is not much better than a blank sheet of paper. We dare not go home until he signs something for us."

And that seems to be the opinion of a good many of these demoralized statesmen, who forced the extra session as the grandest piece of strategy of modern times.

It is easy to see that the new Democratic plan has been twisted by the filibusters into a scheme to keep Congress here during the whole of June, in the hope that at the last moment the filibusters may yet secure their main object, which has been and is to refuse the appropriations, compel the President to call another extra session, and thus keep the country in turmoil during the whole summer and fall. They beguile the timid, moderate men with such silly plans, and waste days and weeks in appeals to them to do nothing rash, but, for heaven's sake, to keep the party together. But they never lose sight of their one object, which is to sit until the 30th of June, and then adjourn without making the necessary appropriations.

The *Herald* is if possible more merciless editorially in its ridicule than its correspondent. In its main leader of Tuesday it excoiates these marplots as follows:

The egregious Democratic blunders and stupidities into which our incensed correspondent slashes his tomahawk make it reasonably certain that a party which is so demoralized has no reasonable chance of gaining control of the government. The people are not fools, and there is no reason for lamenting that they will prevent a pack of political fools from having full sway in public affairs. The country is to be congratulated that so wild and reckless a set of schemers as the present Democratic

charged with affray. Verdict not entered. State vs. Harkless. They cease to live in their true colors. They are fitter objects for pity and ridicule than for grave and grim denunciation.

What harm can they do if they persist in their present folly? They have at least done one good service. They have relieved the country from any further fear of a third term of General Grant, by emboldening the Republican party to believe that it can win an easy victory with any respectable candidate. Another election of General Grant seemed a formidable peril until the beginning of the extra session. The blunder of forcing President Hayes to call it, and the succession of blunders which have given him opportunities to make so much political capital by his vetoes, have converted the whole Republican party into "stalwarts," and have infused into it such sanguine courage and confidence that the idea of running General Grant as a forlorn hope seems like a dream of the night after awakening. The Republicans have convinced themselves that they can succeed with any candidate, after such a series of Democratic follies as have been perpetrated; and our institutions are no longer exposed to the peril of a qualified Cæsarism. "All the tears lie in an onion" which the mass of our citizens will shed over such an escape. If Secretary Sherman or any man like him should be our next President no anxiety will be felt as to the perpetuity of our free popular institutions. The country should rather rejoice than lament over the Democratic blunders which relieve it from any further fears of the third term incubus.

No political party was ever in quite so ludicrous a plight as the Democratic party is at present. Since it has ceased to be dangerous the country can afford to laugh at and deride its follies. In the early part of this called session there was some reason to fear that Democratic desperadoes would withhold the appropriations and disorganize the government. They dare not venture on this treasonable experiment; their courage has "cooled out" at the heels of their boots. Their present study is simply how they can make the inevitable surrender and still save appearances, or, in the language of Burke, how they can "sneak out of difficulties into which they proudly strutted." President Hayes has the whiphand of them, and they know it. Their sole study is to find a means of granting the appropriations without exposing themselves to the derision of "backing down." They think it necessary to bring the President to some kind of terms, or seeming terms, and their methods are as rational, as our correspondent aptly suggests, as the nursery fiction told to very young children that any bird may be caught if you can only get near enough to it to sprinkle a little salt on its tail. President Hayes is too old a bird to be captured by this ingenious and infantile method. In spite of all the Democratic squirming Congress will have to pass the appropriation bills as the only means of escaping something worse. Their wriggling is as laughable as it is pitiable; but we can perfectly understand why those who are kept in the malarious air of Washington to watch their folly cannot quite regard it merely as the preposterous political comedy which it is. They have a keen perception of the farce, but what is sport to distant spectators may bring disease or death to them. Their predicament would be deserving of pity had they not made it for themselves. As it is, having sowed the wind they reap the whirlwind. Not only have these foolish Democrats failed in approaching the Presidential bid, but they actually possessed no salt to put on its tail had they succeeded. It is always prudent not to forget your powder when you go gunning.

The Zulus have had severe fight between themselves. It appears that the King Cetewayo has made a final stand with all his forces at the base of some of the many highest mountains in Zululand, with swamps in his front.

Thurman with a White Feather in His Cap.
(From the Washington Correspondence of The New York Herald.)
It has leaked out to-day that in the protracted meeting of the Joint Committee last night Senator Thurman made a very forcible and emphatic speech, declaring that, of course, the appropriations must be passed; that it would be unpatriotic and disastrous to the Democratic party to refuse them; that the army must be sustained and necessary supplies voted, and he favored the passage of the appropriation bills pure and simple under any circumstances. The speech of Senator Thurman will have an important effect, especially as in the joint caucus to be held in a day or two he will, it is understood, lead off in the same direction. With Mr. Thurman on this ground it needs only that the southern men make known their will to cause the immediate adoption of a resolution to pass the appropriations without further delay and adjourn.

The constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the several states, in their sovereign capacity, but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

—D. Webster's reply to Hayne.

COLORED JURORS.

We all recollect the time when in this state it was an open question whether the newly enfranchised colored people should testify as witnesses or sit on juries in our courts. That time has passed, and in nearly all the counties of North Carolina there is a reasonable fairness in the selection of juries. The practice seems to be different in Virginia, and the colored people of that state are a good deal agitated on what they consider an infraction of their rights in that respect.

A committee of the colored citizens have preferred a petition to one George L. Christian, a Judge of the Hustings Court in Richmond, in which they ask him to make up his venire from the whole poll list. They do not seem to complain specially of the manner in which Judge Christian dispenses justice, but rather of the principle on which he does it, and says:

What we desire is that you select as jurors all persons whose names shall appear upon the poll books. We do not ask for white men on the jury, or for black men on the jury. We merely want you to select jurors from all the poll books of the city. We present this petition because we are citizens of Virginia. We present this petition because we are taxpayers and are called on to pay our proportion of all the burdens appertaining to citizenship, and because we believe that all citizens should be called on to assist in deciding all questions appertaining to the rights, liberties and lives of all citizens who may be called before the courts of our city.

This seems to be a sensible enough request but the Judge demurs to it, and refuses flatly to comply with their request.

In his reply to their petition he says: There can be no question that the state has the right to prescribe the mode in which jurors are to be selected and summoned and trials conducted in its courts. This he sustains by numerous citations of high legal authorities, including Judges Marshall, Storey, Taney, Chase, Waite and all the judges and text writers who are worth quoting, both before and since the adoption of the recent amendments to the federal constitution, and he declares that he did not come to Congress and proclaim the right of the general government to appropriate for rivers and harbors, \$300,000 a year for the Big Kanawha, \$250,000 for the Little Kanawha. He was thankful, however, that he could point to two or three state rights men who, until now, had maintained the integrity of the state. He had one of them in his mind's eye now, but that one had no rivers in his district. [Laughter.] State rights men were, on one question or another, drifting out into unknown seas. Who would recall them? What fog horn would call them back? His own was insufficient. [Laughter.] To-day, on this bill in the interest of humanity, in the interest of health and life, it was gratifying to see his state rights friends relinquishing their principles and the doctrines, driven by the dire necessity which pestilence and plague brought upon them, cast behind them their antiquated notions of state rights and rise in the strength of their humanity to stand by a government, a national government, in the performance of its duty to its people. He would hail the passage of this bill as not only saving from the plague thousands of lives but as redeeming the country by one more effort from that worse pestilence, that worse disease, that worse plague—state rights.

Hon. Z. B. Vance's Speech in the U. S. Senate, May 19, 1879.
The Senate having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes—The Hon. Z. B. Vance made a speech for other purposes, and started out with a plea of *non est factum*, to the school book charge made by Mr. Blaine, he then demurred to the manner in which the bill under consideration had been discussed, and then by way of illustration, entered his appearance as the Great American Joker, in the Halls of Congress. He then went on to find fault with the manner in which the Democratic party has been treated since the war, and wound up with a glorious panegyric in praise of the party to whom, to use his own words, "this country owes its chief glory and development, and have been the chief promoters of public economy, and the enemies of corruption."

Zeb, was there any corruption in the halcyon days of Tweed & Co.? And who was the Attorney and confidential adviser of the Boss Ring Manager? Does the country owe any of its glory in saving the government, to the Democratic party? Were they promoting public economy? Were they doing all in their power to destroy the property of the government? Z. B. then struck out into a logical deduction that is as absurd as it is nonsensical, and then told another anecdote, previous to striking out "for other purposes."

After telling a few more anecdotes, Zeb, all at once recollects that he has joined the church, and quotes scripture, and wound up by saying that he wanted rest, that the country was not ready for strife, rest from sectional conflict, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals. "Zeb, didn't you want rest in 1864? Did not the country want rest then as much as now? What were you doing to bring about that?" "Most perfect state of felicity?" "Zeb, winds up with an appeal to the "God of all mercy and grace," which makes us agree with some of his Raleigh admirers, when they said that "Gov. Vance was an altered man."

The largest cultivated wheat farm on the Globe is said to be the Grondin farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both government and railway land, and lies close to the Red river. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm, there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time, 70 to 80 men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE BILL.

Congress has passed the quarantine law for which it ought to have due credit. The bill was induced by the terrors of the yellow fever and other epidemic diseases. Of course the bill is a complete assertion of the doctrine of national supremacy, and it was so strong in this respect that Bayard and Thurman and some other Democrats dodged and didn't vote for it. There was a pungent debate on the bill in the course of which Mr. Conger of Michigan made some pertinent observations on Democratic consistency:

Mr. Conger advocated the bill, which, if it meant anything, meant that the Federal Government had supreme and absolute authority over the states. If state rights could interfere with the exercise of the omnipotent power of Congress to defend the people, let them come. Let those who advocated them bring in the right of states to forbid Congress from following the impulse of its nature. Let state rights men pass this bill and they would have passed the Rubicon. Let them pass this bill, which the scourge of pestilence compelled them to pass, for in no other way could they shut out the scourge of pestilence from the land, and they would have overstepped all their finely drawn distinctions. The friends of state rights dare not make that question paramount when the lives of thousands of their fellow citizens were quivering in the balance between the doctrine of state rights and the power of the general government to defend the people from disease, and death. Ten years ago, when he had first become a member of the Committee on Commerce, state rights men had become in obedience to the command of their constituents to urge appropriations for rivers and harbors, saying at the same time that they had been brought up to believe that the general government had no right to make such appropriations. This committee had said: "Then you cannot have the appropriations," and the gentle urging and the little petitions of their constituents at home had sapped the foundation of state rights in the minds of those immortal statesmen, and they had yielded the point. [Laughter.] He had for the last two years looked with eager eyes for a southern state rights Democrat who did not come to Congress and proclaim the right of the general government to appropriate for rivers and harbors, \$300,000 a year for the Big Kanawha, \$250,000 for the Little Kanawha. He was thankful, however, that he could point to two or three state rights men who, until now, had maintained the integrity of the state. He had one of them in his mind's eye now, but that one had no rivers in his district. [Laughter.] State rights men were, on one question or another, drifting out into unknown seas. Who would recall them? What fog horn would call them back? His own was insufficient. [Laughter.] To-day, on this bill in the interest of humanity, in the interest of health and life, it was gratifying to see his state rights friends relinquishing their principles and the doctrines, driven by the dire necessity which pestilence and plague brought upon them, cast behind them their antiquated notions of state rights and rise in the strength of their humanity to stand by a government, a national government, in the performance of its duty to its people. He would hail the passage of this bill as not only saving from the plague thousands of lives but as redeeming the country by one more effort from that worse pestilence, that worse disease, that worse plague—state rights.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.
Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, &c., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe colds and exposures, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood. Impudence, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, &c. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide, and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and now devote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and wary over that. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists right here at home in Cleveland, now sell the Root Bitters, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system, and permeate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountains of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Root Bitters. Do not wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are almost daily cured of diseases. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians. They have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and skin diseases, where other remedies had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take Root Bitters. Have you any chronic piles? Use Root Bitters. Nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as Root Bitters.

I know that jealous physicians will not have this medicine, because it cures so many of their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my Root Bitters as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country dealers, sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles \$5.00. For certificates of wonderful cures, send for a list around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

Ask your druggist or merchant for FRANKLIN'S ROOT BITTERS, the Great Blood Cleanser, and send for a list to be mailed to you. It makes a larger profit.

G. W. FRANKLIN, Discoverer,
338 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
For sale by T. S. Burbank, Wilmington, N. C.

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.
CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 1879.
SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of Tuesday May 27th, 1879, for supplying Rations and Ship Chandlery to be bid for separately for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Schedules of articles of Ship Chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.
W. F. CANADAY,
may 11—3t, Collector.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

A sure cure for the blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single application cures the most obstinate case of twenty-five and thirty years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful cure. It cures itching, polypus, instruments and electricities do more harm than good. William's Ointment cures the most obstinate cases of piles, itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and permanent relief and is sold only for Piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else.

Dr. J. M. Rydies, physician in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati Indianapolis and New York, and spent hundreds of dollars, and could not get relief until he obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Ointment some four years ago, and it has cured me completely.

JOSEPH M. RYDIES, Cleveland, O.
"Has done me more good than all the medicine I ever tried, and I have spent more than \$100 with doctors, besides medicines I am sure cost me more than \$60."

DAVID SPARKLING, Ingham, Ill.
"Have suffered twenty years with itching and ulcerated piles, having used every remedy that came to my notice without benefit, until I used Indian Ointment and received immediate relief."

JAMES CARROLL, (an old miner), Tecoma, Nevada.
"No Pile Remedy ever gained such rapid and extensive sale. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. For sale by T. S. BURBANK."
March 23—1y.

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance.

TO MAKE MONEY.
Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in, and how those who mean business need apply.
Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO.,
april 20—ly Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN WERNER H. C. PREMPERT,
Formerly of Richmond Formerly of Goldboro, N. C.
WERNER & PREMPERT,
Personally in attendance at
HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c.
april 12—1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

THE following are a few of the testimonials in favor of the Schnapps:

Mrs. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Dear Sir—I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

22 PINE STREET, New York, Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself, or recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of Gin.

Very respectfully, yours,
Signed CHAS. A. SHERLY, Chemist

NEW YORK, CEDAR STREET 1
November 26th, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present:

Dear Sir—I submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of Schiedam Schnapps, which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification: that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics. Respectfully,

FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY,
13 Exchange Place, New York,
November 25, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.

Dear Sir—The undersigned have carefully and thoroughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," selected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result of our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully, yours

ALEX. TRIPLET, Chemist.

FRANCIS E. ENGELHARD, M. D.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
may 1—ly 18 Beaver street, New York.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1879.

POLITICAL.

The Greenbackers of Maine have put up a clean ticket on a distinct platform. Dennis Kearney held his Workingmen's Convention at San Francisco on Monday last.

The Iowa Greenbackers seem to be a crazy set. Brick Pomeroy is one of their chief managers, and they endorsed Dennis Kearney.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated General Thomas Ewing for Governor, and Gen. A. V. Rice for Lt. Governor, and a full state ticket. The Greenbackers met also at Columbus on the same day, Wednesday last, and nominated Gen. S. F. Cary for Governor, and a clean state ticket. The character of the ticket indicates cooperation between the Democrats and Greenbackers.

The National Republican says: The job was in the keeping of Senator Whyte and Congressman Singleton, the chairman of the Committee on Printing in their respective Houses. Senator Whyte had a Baltimore ring to serve, while Singleton is susceptible to influences such as ringsters know how to wield skillfully, and he knows how to accept gracefully. In this way the job was captured and conferred upon a Mr. Bell, of Baltimore—in other words the Baltimore Bell won the prize. That the affair is crooked there can be no doubt when the facts are known. The contract has been awarded to the Bell ring at \$1.25 per 1,000 ems, a rate which will aggregate all the way from \$5,000 to \$15,000, according to the length of the session and the voluminousness of the proceedings.

The joint Democratic caucus have agreed on passing the three appropriation bills with the following reservations:

First—The Legislative bill of last year, with no political riders, but with the MacMahon proposition for paying the arrears of pensions out of the special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

Second—A bill for expenses of court, which provides specifically for all cases, but makes no provision for the pay of supervisors or election marshals. It will also declare that none of the money appropriated shall be used for the payment of any persons appointed under title 26 of the Revised Statutes, which refers to supervisors and marshals of elections, and that no money appropriated in the bill for one purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

Third—The Army bill, with a provision that no money appropriated shall be used for the subsistence or transportation of troops "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls."

Here is the style of man whom the Democrats of Florida have sent to Congress. When he heard that his Republican opponent, Bisbee, was elected he perpetrated the following morsel:

FORT REID, NOV. 8, 1878.

My Dear Sir—I have a dispatch saying Bisbee's majority is 371—Orange, Volusia, Brevard, and Dade to hear from. Now, as Orange and Volusia only give me 740 majority, I need a few more over 200 to come from Brevard and Dade to give me a majority in the district. Can that 200 be had? I would give anything if this could be accomplished. I leave for Jacksonville in the morning, by steamer Bird, to look after my interests there. If anything can be done, the cost of the trip is no consideration with me. This is of it. Your friend, N. A. Hull.

I am very much mortified at the vote of Orange and Volusia. If they had half performed their duty I should have been all O. K.

Caring for her Mistress.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, May 21. We were told of a noble instance of devotion of a colored woman for her former mistress. Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged 73 years, died yesterday. In autumn bellum days she was well-to-do, and owned a number of slaves, but as thousands of others, lost her all by the war. Among the slaves were a family of negroes whom Mrs. Rogers raised as she would her own children, and they were very much attached to her. The case of devotion which was told us was of one of this family, Laura Mitchell, who is well known in our city as a nurse. At present she is in the employ of Mr. C. E. Hochstrasser, and as a faithful servant. For 14 long years Laura has supported her old mistress. Her wages rarely amounted to more than \$10 per month, and she has always given the whole to Mrs. Rogers. When in need of money herself, she would go to the old mistress and see if she could spare it. The dying charge of Laura's mother was "care for old missus," and faithfully she has done her duty. Laura employed a girl to wait upon Mrs. Rogers, as she could not do that duty herself, when there's not a doubt would have been more than a pleasure. At the news of her death, Laura was overwhelmed with grief, and not, as would be supposed, glad she had got rid of an incubus, but in this light she was never looked upon, but with the tenderest love a child could possess for a mother the old lady's wants were administered to by this colored woman. Not only did Laura purchase the coffin and bear the funeral expenses, but she had a photograph of the old mistress taken, and she took a photograph of the old mistress.

Senator Chandler's last: The Washington (D. C.) Post (Dem.) accused Senator Chandler of being drunk when he was delivering his late speech in the Senate chamber, and then circulated the story that the Senator was going to sue the editor for libel. Mr. Chandler denies that he has any such intention. He says that he once knew a boy that was going home from Sunday School and found himself in unpleasant association with a skunk. The boy threw his Bible at the skunk, but he spoilt his book and did not hurt the animal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE OF IF NOT

THE LARGEST STOCKS

OF WHOLESALE

GROCERIES OFFERED

FOR SALE IN THE

State of North Carolina

CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLEERS

Southeast Corner Dock and Front

Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders and Purchases Solicited,

July 7th

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 BBL FLOUR, of various brands.

250 BBL SUGAR, of sundry grades

150 Boxes MEAT, Ham, Shoulders

Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Hds and Bbls MOLASSES

Call on or order direct from

dec 21st ADRIAN & VOLLEERS

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF

the undersigned, has been newly fur-

nished throughout, and, as heretofore, will

be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3.00

day. With Rooms, per month, \$85; Table

Board, per month \$25.00 and \$30.00

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the

house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promi-

sing them that no pains shall be spared to

please all.

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

18. 20 MARKET ST.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT THE

LOWEST NET PRICES;

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets, &c. &c.

Give us a call before purchasing else-

where

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one

mile from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produce Corn,

Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good con-

dition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract

of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please

apply to

A. M. MOORE,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

A. The Reusable Polytechnic Institute

Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 1st.

The Annual Register for 1879 contains a list

of the graduates for the past 52 years, with

their positions, also courses of study, fees, &c.

For admission, expenses, &c. Ad-

dress, W. M. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

July 21st

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

Office General Superintendent,

Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th, 1878,

Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad

will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at.....3.35 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at.....1.00 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at.....3.35 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.

Depot at.....9.55 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS

TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at.....9.25 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at.....3.55 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily at.....2.15 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.

Depot at.....8.15 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave

Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5.00 P. M.

Daily except Sunday, Tuesday and Satur-

day at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro

at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednes-

day and Friday at 5.30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Bay Line,

Sunday except Sunday, and daily via Rich-

mond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points north via Richmond,

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night

Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

Nov 10-11

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 24th, the fol-

lowing schedule will be run on this

road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—

(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington.....8.15 P. M.

Leave Florence.....1.05 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia.....4.15 A. M.

Leave Columbia.....12.55 P. M.

Leave Florence.....4.47 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....9.00 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....10.15 A. M.

Arrive at Florence.....2.30 P. M.

Leave Florence.....6.15 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington.....

This Train will only stop at Flemington,

Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Augusta and beyond

should take Night Express Train from Wil-

mington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains

for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Supt.

Nov 10-11.

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, 16th instant, the

following Schedule will be operated on

this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS

TRAIN

Leave Wilmington at.....8.50 A. M.

Arrive at Hamlet at.....2.00 P. M.

Leave Hamlet at.....8.14 A. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at.....

Leave Charlotte at.....8.20 A. M.

Arrive at Hamlet at.....2.00 P. M.

Leave Hamlet at.....10.00 P. M.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT &

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 8. Leave Charlotte.....7.00 A. M.

Arrive at Shelby.....11.15 A. M.

No. 10. Leave Shelby.....12.45 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte.....3.00 P. M.

The above Trains have Passenger accom-

modations, and are the only ones per-

mitted to carry Passengers.

V. G. JOHNSON,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

sep 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS \$140 TO \$400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold

at the lowest net cash wholesale factory

prices, direct to the purchaser. These

Pianos made one of the finest displays at

the Centennial Exhibition, and were

unanimously recommended for the High-

est Honors—over 2,000 in all. Regularly

incorporated Manufacturing Co., Factory

established over 37 years. The Square

Grands contain Mahushek's new patent

Double Overstrung Scale, the greatest

improvement in the history of Piano

making. The Uprights are the finest in

America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail

to write for Illustrated and Descriptive

Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

apr. 15-6m.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPOR-

TED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS.

North Carolina and Virginia Smo-

ing and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store,"

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

prof. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE

FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL CASTLE"

A Valuable Discovery

in the treatment of

Spematorrhea, and all the

disorders of the male

sex, and is a

positive and

permanent cure

of all the

disorders of the

male sex, and

is a

positive and

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sex, and is

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permanent

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1879.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of Charlie Ross, the abducted, has been to Waukegan county searching for his son.

W. S. Ball, Esq., of Greensboro, has been appointed by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North Carolina as delegate to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets at Detroit Michigan.

Judge Wm. A. Moore, who has been for a long time in various parts of Europe, returned Wednesday last. He informs us that he has had a most pleasant sojourn in the old countries, and we welcome him home again.—*Elkton Clarion.*

The Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, the Charlotte Democrat says, will be completed to Hendersonville about the 10th of June, and will be a monument to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Rob't Y. McAden, of Charlotte, who has pushed the work forward under various difficulties and obstacles.—*Piedmont Press.*

Rev. S. Trivett of Marion, sends us the following: On the 28th of this month A. M. Finley, Esq., aged 75 years left his home in the town of Marion early in the morning to take a walk into the country. On a mountain side some four miles east of town between the hours of 12 a. m. and 1 p. m., he sat down to rest and died instantly, and was brought to his home last night a corpse.

The Rev. Jos. P. Pritchard, the father of the distinguished pastor of the Salisbury Street Baptist Church, will celebrate his golden wedding on the 31st inst. Fifty years ago he married Eliza Hunter, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Henderson, of Salisbury, and to them have been born 32 children and grand-children.

We had the pleasure last Sunday of meeting Dr. Plannier of Wilmington, the chief marshal of the fair to be held here in October next by the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association.

Dr. Plannier will have a large and efficient corps of assistants and the fair grounds have good order under their control.

The doctor, hopes to induce the third Regiment to make their annual encampment on the fair grounds.—*Roanoke News.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The weather has reached 102 in several parts of New England during last week.

Secretary of War McCrary has been appointed to a U. S. Circuit Judgeship, to take effect on the 1st of September.

Gen. Grant has received enthusiastic receptions in China, and great preparations are making for like receptions when he arrives in Japan.

There has been a terrible gate sweeping over Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, killing more than 50 people and creating great damage to property.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, the head of the London firm, is dead. He was 71 years old, and was the grandson of the founder of this great financial firm which was first established at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, more than a century ago.

The gigantic Etna has burst her sides, and is discharging immense streams of lava submerging villages and towns. This great home of the Cyclops is 180 miles in circumference at its base. This is the 79th eruption since the time of Pythagoras.

The Duke of Argyll and his daughters, and Lord Walter Campbell his son, arrived in New York on Tuesday, on the Cunard steamer Scythia, on his way to Canada to visit his son, the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of the Dominion. The distinguished party stopped over night at the Windsor Hotel.

American Horses in England.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 21.

The American and other horses from abroad should occasionally win our races is no wonder; the wonder would be if they did not. And the wonder will be greater if they do not win more and more. We must expect to reap as we sow, and we have been sowing our best thoroughbred seed all over the world for a century or more. One might marvel that the Russians have not yet joined with other foreigners in carrying off our biggest prizes with their own native produce obtained from animals purchased in our market; for the Russians and the Americans, if we examine the records, were among our earliest customers to any noticeable extent before the French and the Germans and the Austrians and the Hungarians began to bid with anything like freedom for our blood-stock. The fact is, that the Americans have for some generations preparing a breed of horses to whip all creation; and if they had not taken principally to trotting it is not improbable that they would have galloped away with the Britisher's blue ribbon even before Starke carried off the Goodwood Cup, which was long before Brown Prince ran second for the Two Thousand Guineas, and Parole paralyzed the patrons of handicaps. Nobody will be surprised to learn that the southerners apparently began the importation of our horse-flesh; they began before there was any star spangled banner; and Virginia was early among the purchasers. To Virginia went after-

ward a brown filly by Rockingham, born in 1796; and of that brown filly and of Diomed, winner of the first Derby, in 1780, sent to Virginia when he was 22 years old, came the celebrated American horse Sir Archie. South Carolina imported Brutus, by Regulus, foaled in 1748; and between that date and the end of the century, or very soon after 1800, it would not be difficult to make out a list of some four-score horses, with the whitest English blood in their veins, exported to America—more than half of them to Virginia. Matchless by the Godolphin Arabian himself, born in 1754 went to South Carolina and died there, according to the authorities, about 1786, at the notable age of 32.

For a hundred years or more, then, the Americans have been breeding from exactly the same material as we ourselves. The Americans have by no means ceased to import our stock, but there seems to be some significance in the fact that they have long ceased to purchase winners of our great races. That they should take many more mares than horses is easy enough to understand, and is quite in accordance with reason and with the practice of our other customers; but that they should apparently set small store by our chief winners is not without significance. Mr. Lorillard, at a dinner given to him in New York the other day in honor of Parole's successes, is reported to have said that he will not be content with less than five years' trial of American against English horses as a test of superiority; so that we may expect to see his colors among us for some time to come. We saw Mr. Ten Broeck's for a much longer period than five years, however, and if we might take Mr. Ten Broeck's career as conclusive, Mr. Lorillard has not a very hopeful future before him. But it is understood that Mr. Lorillard, unlike Mr. Ten Broeck, will commit his fortune entirely to horses sent from America—at any rate so far as our big races are concerned. It was not through American horses only, or chiefly even, that Mr. Ten Broeck's name became associated with constant disaster.

SENATOR RANSOM ON RACING.

[Special to the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 22.—"Wrong to adjourn the Senate over for the races?" queried Senator Ransom to-day indignantly. "Not my boy," (the fire of the cavalcade and enthusiastic turf lover in his keen black eyes,) "anything else would have been provincial! The turf is fast becoming in this country, as it long has been in England, a national institution, patronized by the greatest dignitaries of the realm. Doesn't Parliament always adjourn over for the Derby and Epsom races; and on the great day of the cup? The Queen goes, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lords and Commons and everybody who aspires to be anything in the kingdom. It is right. What is the result? Simply taking it in a national point of view you see that the English cavalry is the envy of the world and this is due quite as much to the blood and temper of the horses as the discipline of the men. Why, it's the noblest sport in the world. All the great warriors of our government have been enthusiastic patrons of the turf and none more so than Washington. In the first volume of Irving's Life you will find a list of his blooded stock and you will there see that he was the first to import a fine breed of mules to the United States. He took passionate amusement in the turf. The same is true of Old Hickory. His studies were the envy of the turfmen of the day. I remember distinctly when I was a boy seeing the caricatures of Van Buren when he was running for the Presidency in 1836. They represented him on a horse behind Jackson, and the story was founded on what actually took place when he and Old Hickory were riding out to the races. Van Buren was a short man, and not being much of a jockey he could not get along with his horse, so Jackson said, 'Van, come up behind me,' and he went, and in that way they entered the grounds. Henry Clay had his farm stocked with the finest English breeds. Why, he imported the ancestor of Parole, a fact that may not be generally known, but to go further back, I think to about 1808, John Randolph not only loved horses but he rode his own at the Charleston races of that year in a four-mile dash against the famous Col. Singleton. The old man was never distinguished for his personal beauty, while his horse was, and this prompted the ladies to pet him. The ladies were so fond of him, that he was a lovely creature, but they didn't see how he could get along with such an ugly jockey. There's a Hampton sitting there nursing his stump of a leg. He has the horse mania as bad as his father before him. Adjourn the Senate? Why, certainly! Adjourn everything for a first-class race!"

Among the most noteworthy of the recent memorials of the war is the memorial obelisk erected at Salisbury, N. C., to mark the burial-place of the northern soldiers who perished in the adjacent prison pen during the last years of the great conflict. It has been estimated that the 18 trenches contain no fewer than 11,700 men, buried promiscuously, without the possibility of identification, from which circumstance this burial-ground is known as the Cemetery of the "Unknown Dead." It lies about half a mile S. in the town of Salisbury, on a sloping ground, and has an extent of about seven acres, surrounded by a massive stone wall. The cemetery proper covers two acres, the other five being laid out as a lawn, and planted with trees. A neat lodge has been erected at the main entrance, over which the national colors are daily displayed in fine weather. The monument itself, a plain obelisk of New Hampshire granite, 36 feet 10 inches in height, is from a design by Mr. Augustus Van Clee, of New York, and was erected at a cost of \$19,000. The unknown names of the dead are poetically symbolized by a veiled shield. A sword and helmet typify the national struggle, and a pair of broken fetters the bursting of the prison bonds by Death. Over all, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is the inscription "Pro Patria." The monument, standing on the highest part of the slope, is plainly visible from the railway, and forms one of the most picturesque features of the local panorama.

The N. C. Board of Health.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

NEWBERRY, May 27th 1879. The correspondence published below concerning the State Board of Health, we endorse heartily. As long as the medical fraternity of the state selects such eminent gentlemen to constitute the state Board of Health it will be a credit to the profession and an honor to the state.

Editor Observer.—Though an outsider, and except by a common bond of sympathy sustaining no connection with the medical profession, we desire to place upon record our sincere gratification at the appointments made for the Board of Health at the recent session of the Medical Convention in Greensboro. In the other learned professions, even in the sacred one of the ministry, official positions are too often filled by self-seekers, demagogues and wire-workers, without regard to the talents and qualifications of the incumbents. But here is a delicate, responsible and difficult position in the medical profession, filled by the very best and ablest physicians by the voluntary action of the Convention. We learn that Drs. Satchwell and Wood were elected for six years, Drs. O'Hagan and Foot for five years, and Drs. Whitehead and Payne for two years. Dr. S. S. Satchwell being elected President of the Board. We do not propose to indulge in any fulsome panegyric on these gentlemen, which we are sure would not be acceptable to the gentlemen themselves. But the entire people of North Carolina are interested in the work to be performed by this Board of Health. They are interested in knowing that the physicians of the state, as talented and scholarly a body of men as can be found anywhere in the country, were so true to themselves and the ethics of their profession as to appoint to this position some of the most skilled, brilliant and experienced of their number. In making Dr. Satchwell President of the Board, these gentlemen at once complimented this distinguished veteran physician, and the profession to which they belong. Dr. Satchwell deserves well of the whole state, but especially is he entitled to the honors of the medical fraternity. Always at his post, an enthusiastic patron of talent wherever he finds it, an indefatigable student and a finished scholar, not only in medical science but in general literature, every drop of his blood fired with devotion to North Carolina in her every interest and her every struggle, he is one of those sons of the tempest tossed old state who has grown gray with the heat and burden of the passing years, and deserves every honor that his fellow-citizens can bestow upon him. His medical brethren showed their good sense, as well as their singular freedom from the petty envy and jealousy very common to us are to say, to professional life, in making Dr. Satchwell President of the Board. Thus did the Convention at Greensboro recognize the importance of this office created by the recent legislature. It is a necessary office, one important to the public health, and the people will be glad to know that it is filled, not by the charlatans and impostors, but by men of science, culture and distinguished reputation. Respectfully, CITIZEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard, urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not recommended as a remedy "for the biliousness of the liver," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M.

of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the

United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure

specified by the Department, in the State of

North Carolina from October 1st, 1879, to

June 30th, 1880. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions

to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information

will be furnished upon application to the

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,

Postmaster General.

may 11-6w

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

is a Standard Family Remedy for

diseases of the Liver, Stomach,

and Bowels.—It is Purely

Vegetable.—It never

Debilitates.—It is

Cathartic and

Tonic.

TRY

It.—The market opened steady the

receipts of the day being disposed of at

35 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

and unchanged, the receipts of the day

being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and

\$1.60 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.10 for new

Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article

opened quiet and nominal. The following

are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 11 1/2

Good Ordinary, 12

Strict Good Ordinary, 12 1/2

Low Middling, 12 1/2

Middling, 12 1/2

Good Middling, 12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 72 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 180 casks

Rosin, 940 bbls

Tar, 218 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 475 bbls

June 3.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was quiet at 25 1/2 cents per gallon, for

country packages, with sales reported

at 25 and 25 1/2 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at

\$1.05 for Strained and \$1.10 for Good

Strained. Sales to day of 15 bbls fine

rosins at \$2.00 for Opakes, \$2.50 for

Extra No 1, and \$3.00 for Low Pale.

TAR.—Market for this article was

steady, the receipts of the day being

placed at 82 1/2 cents per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market

was steady and unchanged, the receipts

of the day being placed at \$1.00 for

Hard and \$1.60 for Yellow Dip and

Virgin, \$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article

opened quiet and nominal. The following

are the official quotations:

Ordinary, 11 1/2

Good Ordinary, 12

Strict Good Ordinary, 12 1/2

Low Middling, 12 1/2

Middling, 12 1/2

Good Middling, 12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 64 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 530 casks

Rosin, 1165 bbls

Tar, 258 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 692 bbls

June 4.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

opened quiet at 25 1/2 cents per gallon for

regular packages, with sales reported

of 100 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at

\$1.05 for Strained, \$1.10 for Good

Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls

Strained at \$1.07, and 500 do Good

Strained at \$1.10. Also sales of 150 bbls

Extra No 2, at \$1.30.

TAR.—Market was steady at 77 1/2

cents per bbl. of 280 lbs., the receipts of

the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales reported

of 251 bbls at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60

for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and \$2.10

for new Virgin, market steady.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet

and nominal. The following are the

official quotations:

Ordinary, 11 1/2

Good Ordinary, 12

Strict Good Ordinary, 12 1/2

Low Middling, 12 1/2

Middling, 12 1/2

Good Middling, 12 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 10 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 175 casks

Rosin, 473 bbls

Tar, 112

Crude Turpentine, 585

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

May 31.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

opened and closed dull, at 25 1/2 cents per

gallon for country packages, with sales

reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market opened firm at

\$1.05 for Strained and \$1.10 for Good

Strained. Sales of 112 bbls fine rosins

at \$2.50 for Extra No 1, \$3.50 for Pale,

\$3.75 for Good Pale, \$4.50 for Extra

Pale, and \$4.25 Good Extra Pale; also

of 152 bbls No 2, Extra No 2, Low No

1, No 1, and Extra Pale rosins at \$1.20,

\$1.30, \$1.55, \$1.80 and \$4.00 per bbl.

TAR.—Market was steady at 85 cts

per bbl. of 280 lbs., the receipts of the

day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet

and unchanged, the receipts of the day

being placed at \$1.00 for Hard and

\$1.60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, and

\$2.10 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article

was nominal. The following are the

official quotations:

Ordinary, 11 1/2

Good Ordinary, 12

Strict Good Ordinary, 12 1/2

Low Middling, 12 1/2

Middling, 12 1/2

Good Middling, 12 1